the wing to above vein 4, where it suddenly narrows and is inversely oblique to the costa : hind wings like those of the male, but not so dark. *Underside.* Ochreous grey, inner marginal area of fore wings yellowish ; pattern as in the male, but rather more distinct, owing to the lighter ground-colour.

Exp. wings, ♂ 27–29, ♀ 26–28 mm.

Liptena albicans, sp. n.

Upperside. Both wings white : fore wings with the costal half slightly tinged with cream-colour ; costa finely blackish (rather wider near the base), apical area rather broadly dark grey to black at extreme apex : hind wings with fringe cream-coloured. *Underside.* Both wings whitish, slightly cream-coloured : fore wings have costa to costal vein pale orange-yellow, continued finely to the apex; on the costa close to the apex are three dark dots or lines, which, however, are not always present ; outer margin orange-yellow, edged internally finely with black, intersected at the veins as far as vein 3, the fringe of this part also being black, inner marginal area pure white : hind wings with the posterior margin very finely cream-coloured, edged internally by a fine black line ; fringes whitish.

Exp. wings 29–31 mm.

This species is near *L. decipiens*, Kirby, but the underside of the wings has no trace of any marginal band at all. It very often flies high among the trees, settling occasionally, and not, as a rule, moving far away. Found in March, April, and June.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

Catalogue of the Collection of Birds' Eggs in the British Museum (Natural History). Vol. III. By Eugene W. Oates and Capt. Savile G. Reid. London : Printed by Order of the Trustees of the British Museum. 1903.

The present volume contains brief descriptions of the eggs of 907 species, ranging from the Parrots to the Bulbuls (Pycnonotidæ).

Though the greater part of the book had been written by Mr. Oates, he was, owing to protracted ill-health, obliged to relinquish the work, a fact which we must all deplore. The Museum, however, is fortunate in having secured the services of Capt. Savile Reid for the completion of the remaining volumes.

No change has been made in the method of treatment, which, as we have already remarked, seems to us wanting in fulness and to miss a great opportunity for suggestive generalizations. Perchance Capt. Reid may be induced to give us a general summary on the study of oology in the last volume. Nowhere is the need for such a summary so well exemplified as in the case of the treatment of the eggs of the Common Cuckoo.

This volume is illustrated by ten coloured plates, remarkable for their extreme beauty. The selection of the figures has obviously been most carefully made.

The Geological Structure of Monzoni and Fassa. By Marie M. Ogilvie Gordon, D.Sc., Ph.D. 1902–03 [1903]. 8vo. 180 pages, with 14 photographs, 33 figures, 4 geological sections (black and white), 8 geological sections (coloured), 1 table of stratigraphical succession, 1 coloured geological map, and 1 reference contour and fault map. Edinburgh: Turnbull and Speers. London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.

This memoir is a "Special Part" of Vol. viii. of the 'Transactions of the Edinburgh Geological Society,' published in 1903. The date of "1902" on the titlepage refers to the year when it was *read* before the Royal Society, as stated in the *Prefatory Note*. According to the generally accepted bibliographical and nomenclatorial rules only the date of *publication* can be taken for the chronological status of a book. An abstract having been printed elsewhere, the Royal Society, by its rules, could not itself print the paper.

The Alpine Range, as a whole, is well known as a region that has been subjected to repeated movements; and, indeed, it cannot be positively said that the cracks in the rocks and their displacements are even now in a state of absolute equilibrium. In the South Tyrol the elevated areas of Triassic strata, rugged and precipitous, are characterized by more or less isolated, rudely columnar or sharply peaked mountains, which have long been objects of wonder to the tourist and of study to the Geologist. To the former it has attractions in its picturesque aspects; but, if his reflections reach farther and deeper than the common notions of mystery and romance among the bizarre cliffs, peaks, and gorges, he may well desire to know the "why and wherefore" of their real history and outcome. This country has for a long time been carefully examined by many Continental Geologists, to whose published observations and descriptions Miss Ogilvie (afterwards Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon) has referred in several papers. Attention had, however, been especially drawn to the fossils of Saint Cassian &c. Difficulties, however, were found in determining the relationships of the strata and the fossils. Of late years the lady-student above mentioned directed her energies to the elucidation of the doubts and difficulties which seemed hitherto to be beyond solution. Aided and guided especially by the advice of Baron von Richthofen among her Continental and of